The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,221.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

Leave Bombay	May. 11	Leave Colombo	May. 18
„ Rutnagherry	12	„ Galle	19
„ Vingorla	13	„ Negapatam	21
„ Carwar	13	„ Pondicherry	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	26
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Cochin	16	(Gopalpore	28
„ Tuticorin	17	False Point	29
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	25	„ Linga	12
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Linga	28	„ Muscat	14
„ Bushire	31	„ Guadur	16
	June.	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Fao	1	Arrive Bombay	22
Arrive Bussorah	2		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

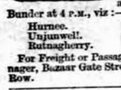
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 19th May, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	0 2	0 3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 8	0 4	0 6 0
Third Class	0 6	0 4	0 2	0 3 0

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M

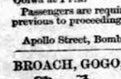
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHJALL PERMANDASS, Gogo.
FURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper and late Emigrant ship "Schleswig Bride," to sail about 15th May, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers, and carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,323 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Pembroke Castle," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Star of the South," Smith, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Agents for the ship.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICES.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

I, RAO BAHADUR MOROBA CANNOBA BALLAJEE, surnamed VIJAYAKAR, Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay, by caste Pathare Kshatri, otherwise called Patane Prabhu, by profession a Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bombay, do hereby notify that I, who have been a widower for several years, am now prepared to enter into a matrimonial alliance, according to the Hindu Law, with a widowed Prabhu female.

I shall therefore be glad to receive written applications from widowed females, or their parents, or other guardians, until the 10th day of June next, offering to marry me.

No female will be accepted whose age is under 20 or above 35 years, or who has children by her first husband.

The application should show the names of the applicant, of her deceased husband, her father, and her brothers if she has any, her present age, her place of residence, whether she knows how to read or write, when she became a widow, who has hitherto supported her, and whether she be ready and willing to perform the necessary religious ceremony before the close of the present marriage season.

The names of all rejected applicants shall not be disclosed by me, and if required I will return the original applications when I have selected one.

All applicants should be prepared to have one or more interviews with me in the presence of such friends as the applicants may name, but at a place and time to be fixed by me.

In order that my second wife may have a snug competence after my death, I shall secure for her a pension of Rupees (50) fifty a month by becoming a subscriber to the Uncovenanted Service Widow Fund.

That Hindu widows can legally re-marry has been declared by eminent Hindu Lawgivers and by the Legislative of the present day (vide Act No. 15 of 1856 of the Government of India).

That the practice of widowed females of my caste remarrying was observed until so late as the year A.D. 1743 has been conclusively established by the records of the late Peishwa's Government, of which authenticated extracts formed part of the proceedings of the Pathare Reform Association, published by me as their Secretary in A. D. 1865 in a pamphlet, entitled, "Marriage of Hindu Widows."

MOROBA CANNOBA.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraisinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE of VALUABLE PLOTS of GROUND near the Victoria Gardens.—On Wednesday, the 12th May, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Hocraald & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, leading from the road opposite D. E. Sassoon's bungalow, all those two pieces or parcels of land or vacant ground, situated on the south side of the Victoria Gardens, the entrance whereof is from a new road opposite the bungalow of D. E. Sassoon, Esq., admeasuring about 3,500 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Mr. Pilcher, and partly by the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the west by road leading to the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the north by the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Pilcher.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required immediately after the sale. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which :—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly), they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

GAME & POULTRY.

Received by Overland Mail.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Duck and Green Peas, in tins of 1 lb.	... each	1 8	1 12
Fowl, Boiled	„ 1 lb.	„ 1 8	1 12
Fowl, Roast	„ 1 lb.	„ 1 8	1 12
Grouse, Roast, in tins containing 1 bird	...	„ 3 0	3 8
Hare, Jugged, in tins of 1 lb.	...	„ 1 1	1 4
Hare, Roast	„ 1 lb.	„ 1 1	1 4
Hare, Stewed	„ 1 lb.	„ 1 1	1 4
Partridge, Roast, in tins containing 1 bird	...	„ 2 8	3 0
Pheasant, Roast	„ 1 bird	„ 5 0	5 12
Rabbit, Stewed, in tins containing	1 lb.	„ 1 2	1 6
Rabbit, Stewed with Onions	1 lb.	„ 1 3	1 6
Venison, Collops, in tins containing	1 lb.	„ 1 1	1 4
Venison, Hashed	„ 1 lb.	„ 1 1	1 4
Venison, Roast	„ 1 lb.	„ 1 1	1 4

FRENCH GAME.

Preserved with Truffles.

Goose Liver (Foie Gras) entire	... each	4 8	5 0
Larks (Allouettes), in tins of 1 lb.	... „	3 0	3 8
Partridge (Perdraux)	... „	3 0	3 8
Plover (Pluviers)	... „	3 0	3 8
Rabbit (Lapin en Gibelotte)	... „	3 0	3 8
Woodcock (Becasses)	... „	4 0	4 8
Garniture Financiere (Mixed Mushroom, Truffles with Cocks' Combs)	... „	5 0	5 12

FRENCH PATES.

The Company are sole Agents for the delicious Patés, Preserved Game, and Meats of Messrs. Dissard Et Cie, by far the Finest Imported, and selected expressly for this Market.

PATES WITHOUT TRUFFLES.

Chicken (Pate de Volaille), in tins ...	each		
Duck's Liver (Pate de Foie de Canard), in tins	„		
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	„		
Hare (Pate de Lievre) ...	„	3 4	3 12
Larks (Pate d'Allouettes)	„		
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) ...	„		
Quail (Pate de Cailles)	„		
Ringdove (Pate de Palombe)	„		
Snipe (Pate de Becassines)	„		
Thrush (Pate de Grives)	„		
Woodcock (Pate de Becasses) ...	„		

EXTRA TRUFFLED PATES.

Hare (Pate d Lievre Truffé) in tins of 1lb. each			
Lark (Pate Allouettes Truffé)	„		
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux Truffé)	„	4 0	4 8
Ringdove (Pate de Palombe Truffé)	„		
Snipe (Pate de Becassine Truffé)	„		
Woodcock (Pate de Bécasses Truffé	„		

POTTED FISH AND MEATS.

POTTED FISH.

Anchovy Paste	each	0 14	1 0
Bloater Paste	„	0 12	0 14
Crab Pounded	„	0 12	0 14
Lobster	„	0 14	1 0
Salmon	„	0 14	1 0
Assorted	per dozen	9 8	10 8

POTTED MEATS.

Beef	each	0 12	0 14
Game	„	0 14	1 0
Ham and Chicken	„	0 14	1 0
Strasbourg Meats	„	0 12	0 14
Assorted	per dozen	9 8	10 8

YORKSHIRE PIES.

Game Pie, Truffled	each	2 12	3 0
Do. Yorkshire	„	2 12	3 0
Pork Pie	„	2 4	2 12
Veal and Ham Pie, Truffled	„	2 4	2 12

SAUSAGES.

Specially prepared for this Company by Messrs. Barnes, and Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bologna Real	each	2 4	2 12
C Do. do.	per dozen	26 0	28 8
Cambridge, in tins of 1 lb.	each	1 4	1 8
Do. „ „	per dozen	14 8	16 8
Oxford, „ „	each	2 8	2 14
Do. „ „	per dozen	29 0	33 0
Oxford, Truffled „ „	each	2 10	3 0
Do. „ „	per dozen	30 0	34 0
French, Extra truffled, „	each	2 12	3 4
Do. „ „	per dozen	32 0	36 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PLAYING CARDS, by DE LA RUE and COMPANY.—Newest patterns lately received.

Best Mogul's ..... per pack Rs. 1 12
Palace Highlander's ..... „ 1 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOOD STATIONARY.—To insure this the undersigned receive small and regular consignments by the weekly Mail Steamers, and the above desideratum is always available. Just unpacked, Superfine Cream Laid and Foreign Note Papers.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GLAZIER'S DIAMONDS, really excellent quality. Each Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Attention is invited to a number of excellent instruments at extremely moderate prices, varying from Rs. 5-9 to Rs. 65, just unpacked by the undersigned.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside ..... Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „ „ 35 0
No. 4, 19 by 12½ by 7½ „ „ „ 40 0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.

No. 2, 14½ by 9½ by 6½ deep, outside 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½ by 7 „ „ „ 60 0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—Size 10½ by 18½ by 5½ inches deep, outside 55 0

*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DRAM or SPIRIT FLASKS, with Britannia metal screw cap and cup, the upper half leather covered.

For the pocket 1 pint Rs. 3-8, ½ pint Rs. 4, with shoulder strap to sling ½ pint Rs. 7, 1 pint Rs. 8.

The Patent Syphon Spirit Flask, ½ pint Rs. 5-8. The advantages of the above are, 1st, there is no necessity to remove the cap in order to take draught, 2nd, the whole of the contents may be extracted without lifting or lilting the flask.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—The undersigned have received a small consignment of the genuine article, selected by a smoker, and warranted to colour if properly treated, straight bilhard pattern. Rs. 8 to 15; carved ditto, Rs. 9 to 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PORTMANTEAUS, warranted SOLID LEATHER with divisions, pockets, &c., 2 ft. 3 in. long, Rs. 50; 2 ft. 6 in. long, Rs. 65.

New three fold pattern, 2 ft. 3 in. long, Rs. 80; 2 ft. 6 in. long, Rs. 90.

Overland Portmanteaus, equally adapted for country travelling, waterproof, and iron bound, 28 in. long, 13 in. wide, by 13 in. deep. Rs. 28.

Ditto 30 in. long, 14 in. wide, by 14 deep. Rs. 30.

Railway Portmanteaus Welted Canvass, 20, 22 and 24 in. long. Rs. 18 to 25.

Railway Portmanteaus, best basil leather, 20, 22 and 24 inches long. Rs. 18 to 35.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JAQUES'S CLUB CROQUET SETS, with boxwood balls and mallets, a very superior and durable article, well suited to the use of Croquet Clubs. Rs. 45.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the Bank's office, No. 33 Meadow Street, on Wednesday the 26th day of May 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the Liquidators will submit their report, together with statements of accounts for the periods ending 31st May 1868 and 31st March 1869.

The Liquidators will also take the sense of the meeting as to the propriety or otherwise of enforcing payments of calls due on forfeited shares.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th May, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS,

The Company are appointed sole Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., the unrivalled superiority of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the Home Markets and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

J. & C. WHITE'S PORTS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Good, sound	...Qts. per doz.	21 8	24 0
Fine old, with good body	„ „	27 0	30 0
Very superior, with fine body, and flavour (*most suitable for Invalids*)	„ „	34 0	38 0

J. & C. WHITE'S SHERRIES.

Vino de Pasto, a superior Dinner Wine	...Qts. per doz.	27 0	30 0
Superior Pale, J. & C. White's well-known white seal	„ „	31 0	33 0
Manzanilla, a fine dry Wine	„ „	34 0	38 0
Amontillado, a choice old Wine	„ „	38 0	42 0
Very superior Amontillado, soft, clean, and delicate	„ „	44 0	48 0

MADEIRA WINE.

Finest Old Madeira, direct	...Qts. per doz.	48 0	54 0

MARSALA WINE.

Old Marsala, an agreeable substitute for cheap Sherry	...Qts. per doz.	17 0	19 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The Company are appointed the sole Agents in this Presidency for Messrs. Perrier Jouet & Co.'s Celebrated Creaming Extra Dry Pale Champagne, now the favourite brand in all the English Clubs and leading Hotels in the West-end. They can recommend this brand with the greatest confidence.

Champagne, Perrier Jouet's finest Creaming	...Qts. per doz.	40 0	44 0
Champagne, F. Giesler and Co.'s	„ „	40 0	44 0
Champagne, Jules Mumm's (the original)	„ „	40 0	44 0
Champagne, Duroi, Fils et Cie's Fleur de Sillery	„ „	36 0	40 0

HOCKS.

Sparkling, Deinhardt and Jordan's finest	...Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Still Deinhardt and Jordan' finest	„ „	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	...Pints „	20 0	22 0
Still, Nessmely No. 1.	...Qts „	22 0	25 0

MOSELLES.

Finest Sparkling, Nonpareil, Deinhardt and Jordan's	...Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	...Pts. „	20 0	22 0

CLARETS.

The Clarets, Burgundies, and Sauternes supplied by the Company are expressly selected for them with great care, and are distinguished above all other shipments to the Presidency by their delicate bouquet and soundness.

Petit Medoc, a good sound Breakfast Wine	...Qts. per doz.	11 0	12 8
Medoc, a superior Breakfast or Cup Wine	„ „	14 8	16 0
Do. do. do.	...Pts. „	8 0	9 0
Saint Julien, a good Dinner Wine	Qts. „	21 8	24 0
Chateau Leoville, a superior Dinner Wine	„ „	25 0	28 0
Chateau Margaux, the finest Claret imported	„ „	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis, an agreeable and delicate White Wine	...Qts. per doz.	18 8	21 0
Chablis, superior ditto ditto	„ „	25 0	28 0
Pomard, ditto ditto, Red	„ „	25 0	28 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac	...Qts. per doz.	21 8	24 0
Haut Sauternes, a delicate, light, sound wine	„ „	24 0	27 0
Haut Sauternes, very superior	„ „	32 0	36 0

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

Como ; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port	...	32 8	36 0
Hymet, Red ; a full-bodied dry Wine, resembling Burgundy	... each	20 8	23 0
Hymet, White ; a dry Wine with Chablis character	... „	20 8	23 0
Keffesia, White ; a dry dinner Wine with very fine Chablis character	... „	27 0	30 0
Patras, Red ; of a rich Burgundy character	... „	24 0	27 0
Patras, White ; of a fine Hock character	... „	20 8	23 0
Saint Elie ; a dry wine of Amontillado character	... „	28 8	32 0
Santorin ; a very dry Wine, with Port flavour	... „	28 8	32 0
Thera ; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	... „	36 0	40 0
Visanto ; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	... „	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Ofner Adlerberger, a red Wine, of Burgundy character	...Qts. per doz.	24 0	27 0
Szegszard, a red Wine, possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	... „	16 0	18 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior productions of "The Vine-Growers' Association of Cognac," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested, before purchasing from other than the Company's Establishments Brandy purporting to be Tarachon and Company's, to look at the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the bottles bear the Company's trademarks, a Phœnix, and their name; as Spurious Liquors have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and foisted upon purchasers, through their servants, as the genuine article.—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

Cognac, Fine Old Pale (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy)	...per doz.	27 0	30 0
Cognac, Fine Old Pale ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat and portable speciaity for Travellers' use)	„	18 0	21 0
Cognac, Old Pale	„	24 0	27 0
Cognac, Pale, ; the Vine-Growers' Co.'s label	„	18 0	21 0
Brandy, Exshaw's No. 1	„	38 0	42 0
„ Exshaw's No. 2	„	24 0	28 0
„ Hennessey's	„	25 0	28 0
„ Martell's	„	25 0	28 0
„ Mounier's Vine leaf	„	24 0	27 0
„ Pinet Castillon's	„	27 0	30 0

LONDON GINS.

Booth's London Old Tom	...	18 0	21 0
Swaine and Boord's	„	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

Geneva, Genuine Hollands, by John de Kuyper and Son, of Rotterdam, per case of 15 large square bottles	...	25 8	28 0
Do. do	12 small squares...per doz.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. Henry White & Co., the largest shippers in the Empire, and Purveyors of this Spirit by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

Rum, Finest Old Jamaica, H. White and Co.'s	...Qts, per doz.	21 0	24 0
Rum, Old Jamaica	„ „	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

Irish, Kinahan's Celebrated L. L.	...	19 0	21 0
Scotch, Crabbie's Fine Highlands	...	18 0	20 0

LIQUEURS and CREMES.

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

ABSINTHE.

De Fuerstenthum, Neuenburg Inder Schweitz	...per doz.	23 0	26 0
Do. do.	...each	2 0	2 8

CHERRY BRANDY.

Peter Heering's Original Copenhagen	Qts. each	2 6	2 12
Do. do.	...Pts. „	1 4	1 8

CURACAO.

Wynand Fockink's of Amsterdam, White or Red, in Stone bottles	...Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do.	...Pts. „	1 12	2 0
Boord and Son's of London (very fine)	...Qts. „	3 8	4 0
White & Co.'s Celebrated Curacao Shrub	...Qts. „	2 12	3 0

MARASCHINO.

Di Francesco Drioli, Di Zara) the original	...Qts. each	4 8	5 0
Do. do.	...Pts. „	2 12	3 0
Boord and Son's (very fine)	...Qts. „	3 8	4 0

CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine by Crabbie	...Qts. per doz.	18 0	20 0
Ginger Brandy	...each	1 12	2 0
Ginger Cordial	... „	1 12	2 0

CREME DE CITRONELLE.

A very delicate flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's	...Qts. each	3 8	4 0

CREME DE NOYEAU.

(Crème de Martinique.)

Boord and Son's (very fine)	...Qts. each	3 8	4 0
Forestier's, of Bordeaux	„ „	3 0	3 8
Wynand Fockink's	„ „	3 0	3 8
Do	...Pts. „	1 12	2 0

CREME DE LA ROSE.

Forestier's	...Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	„ „	3 0	3 8
Do.	„ „	1 12	2 0

CREME DE VANILLE.

Forestier's	...Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	„ „	3 0	3 8
Do.	„ „	1 12	2 0

VERMOUTH ;

Highly valued for its refreshing and restorative properties : This wine is an excellent stomachic, was formerly in great favour and request, and is the only Liqueur that has successfully maintained its ancient reputation.

Supérieure de Noilly Prat & Cie	...per doz.	18 0	2 0
Do. do.	... each	1 12	21 0

PUNCH LIQUORS.

Champagne Punch	...Bottles. each	3 0	3 8
Milk Punch, Concentrated Essence of.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
Rum Punch, Concentrated Essence of.	„ „	1 12	2 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

TONIC WINE BITTERS.

The Company are the sole Agents for the Celebrated Angostura Bitters by Dr. Siegert, of Angostura.

They are also appointed Agents for the well known Sainsbury's Quinine Wine, of guaranteed strength and quality.

Angostura Bitters, Real Ciudad Bolivar.	Pts. each	2 12	3 0
Do. do.	... per doz.	30 0	34 0
BrandyBitters, Treacher and Company's.	each bot.	1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, do. do.	... „	1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, Field and Son's	...Pts. each	1 0	1 4
Do. do. do.	...Qts. each	1 12	2 0
Pomalo and Orange Tonic, Treacher & Company's	...each bot.	1 0	1 4
Quinine Wine by Sainsbury	...large „	1 0	2 4
Do. do.	...small „	1 0	1 4
Sherry Bitters „ „	...each „	1 4	1 8
Wine Bitters „ „	...each „	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Manufactured by
WINSOR AND NEWTON.

WATER COLOURS ;

Dry in cakes ; Moist in pans or tubes. The "Moist" Water Colours in pans are prepared particularly for use in Tropical Climates, and present to the artist the very material advantages of permanent moistness and readiness for immediate use.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Antwerp Blue	Ivory Black		
Bistre	King's Yellow		
Blue Black	Lamp Black		
Blue Verditer	Light Red		
British Ink	Naples Yellow		
Brown Ochre	Neutral Tint		
Brown Pink	New Blue		
Bronze	Olive Green		
Burnt Roman Ochre	Orange Chrome		
Burnt Sienna	Payne's Grey		
Burnt Umber	Prussian Blue		
Chrome Yellow	Prussian Green		
Cologne Earth	Purple	each	0 12 0 14
Constant White	Purple Brown	per doz.	8 8 10 0
Deep Chrome	Raw Sienna		
Dragon's Blood	Raw Umber		
Emerald Green	Red Chalk		
Flake White	Red Lead		
Gamboge	Red Ochre		
Green Bice	Roman Ochre		
Green Verditer	Sap Green		
Hooker's Green, No. 1	Terre Verte		
Hooker's Green, No. 2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market quiet. There was some business in Colaba shares at 1,410. Demand for Government papers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
2,750,000	1,000	all	7 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	300
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	137 ex-
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,150,000	5,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1410
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	870
2,080,000	1,000	400	11-14	Do. New	665
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	89
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	850
...	2,000	1,230	Nil	Port Canning	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,760	50	Albert Mills Co.	875 [div.
125,000	2,500	all	30	Alliance Spinning	1590 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	10 p.c.	Bronoe Mills	268
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	125	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	175 ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
...	500	500	100 do.	New	590
...	1,880	1,880	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
237,500	8,500	8,500	100 ps	Fort Press Co.	2650
60,000	2,000	1,800	100 ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1169
160,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3800
20,000	2,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180—
50,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	10 At sight.	...
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
Ceylon	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94½ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent

CALCUTTA—29TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—The several transactions in ¼ per cents. reported to-day, do not exceed 3½ lakhs, at Rs. 6-12 and 6-10; the market closed firm, buyers at the latter price. 5 per cents. of 1865-67 were bought for small investment orders, at Rs. 8-6 and 8-8 premium. Sales of 5½ per cents. took place at Rs. 12-10 premium.

6 per cents. Municipal Debentures were purchased, by different parties, at Rs. 6-8 to 6-10 premium.

In Banks' and Joint Stock Companies' shares the following transactions were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,625.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 136.

Punjaub Bank shares, at Rs. 79.

East India Railway Stock, a small amount, at Rs. 240 per £20.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at 162½ and 165.

Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, 3 at Rs. 275 and a few at Rs. 280 each.

Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares, at one rupee per share of Rs. 100 paid up.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 27th April, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,45,766	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	68,06,847	14	0
Do. do. at Branches	67,65,787	2	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,91,88,533	10	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,73,035	5	1
Sundries	6,52,310	6	10
	Rs. 6,12,66,433	11	9

ASSETS.			
Bullion on drive securities at Head Office and Branches	42,11,555	0	6
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	18,97,253	9	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do. do.	1,38,89,288	1	8
Dead Stock	10,21,888	14	9
Stamps	14,818	5	0
Balances with other Banks	2,56,198	15	1
Sundries	7,94,282	14	7
	Rs. 3,15,28,541	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs.	1,43,95,858	15	7
Cash and Currency Notes at ,,	1,53,44,983	3	9
Branches	2,97,37,892	3	4
	Rs. 6,12,66,433	11	9

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Butler, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Matheran.
Richard, Colonel, 6th N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Rishton, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.
Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Jones, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Chalmers, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissariat Department, to appear before medical board, from Meean Meer.
Boisragon, Major, Commanding, 30th P. N. I., to appear before medical board, from the Punjaub.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Hough, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, to Concan.
Gaze, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Jones, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Matheran.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 3rd May, 1869.

Ensign M. Mayne, 29th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is attached to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on probation.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Colonel J. Field, C. B., Infantry, to count as service for pension the leave of one year granted him in G. G. O. No. 702, 29th October 1869, or such portion of it as he may avail himself of.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Steamers up to 7th May	£5 0s. 0d.	,,
	,, from 15th to 1st June	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3¼	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Charges	Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port	
Mauritius		8 annas nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Meera Hassain	Krokstedt	Singapore, March 8.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cochin, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Thracian	Hay	Galle.
	Thunderbolt	Hore	Liverpool.
	Hero	Price	Madras.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Louisa, Lever, to Kurrachee.
Schooner Morning Star, Nacoda, to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—Ship Oneiza, to Calcutta.
Ship Seaforth, to Calcutta.
Steamer Bengal, to China.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 4th, 7 A.M.—Mail steamer "Surat," from Suez, anchored.
GALLE, 4th, 8 A.M.—Mail steamer "Emeu," from Bombay, anchored.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 29	Deccan (s)	———	———
	Jane Porter	———	———

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 28	Sattara (s)	Beyts ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 29	Medusa	——— ..... Mauritius.
	Isabella	——— ..... Masulipatam.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople, and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Last dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 3rd May, via Russia, 1st April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 30th and 1st May.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 30th and 1st May.
Delay occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from the 3rd May to 8 P.M. of the 4th May is as follows:

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
Office	2 0	0 5

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsar Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOKE—May 2nd, at Mahabuleshwur, the wife of Theodore Cooke, Esq., M. A., Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, of a son.

DEATHS.

COWPER—May 3rd, at Poona, Mr. George Cowper, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Sub-Engineer Public Works Department, aged 47 years.

HIDE—May 2nd, at Byculla, of inflamation, Sarah Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. T. H. Hide, G. I. P. Railway, aged 23 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SMITH—April 28th, at Serampore, the wife of George Smith, Esq., L. L. D., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LOCKHART—April 28th, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant W. Eliott Lockhart, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

HOUSTOUN—NICOLAY—April 28th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. Abergih-Mackay, B. D., J. F. Houstoun, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Selina Jane, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Nicolay, H. E. I. C. S.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869.

THE spectacle presented to the world by the Calcutta High Court is not likely to maintain its dignity either in the eyes of Europeans or Natives. The only conclusion to which we can come is that Sir Barnes Peacock possesses, and is resolved to prove as emphatically as possible, that he possesses certain powers over the pockets, persons, and liberties of others. In the Tayler case the offender, worsted in a civil action and branded with the stamp of fraud, wrote and published letters marked by virulent abuse of Mr. Justice Mitter. Conscious of his own rectitude, and relying upon his proved character, the Native Judge had the manliness and good sense to disregard the abuse, and to let it pass by him as idle wind. Mr. Justice Mitter behaved with dignity and good sense. The explanation duct of his junior in a really noble light. Unhappily the Chief Justice himself was not, in this matter, up to the level of his colleague. Instead of allowing the ravings of Mr. Tayler to pass unheeded, no sooner had he read them than he gave way to what with great regret we must characterize as an ebullition of temper. He summoned the injured Justice to his side and told him he must take measures of reprisal against Mr. Tayler. Hence all this fussy drama. The letters would have been a nine days wonder, and would then have been forgotten, had Sir Barnes not instigated the Native Judge to summon his assailant. We can only find a parallel in the old annals of duelling, where a peppery Colonel makes one of his Subalterns demand satisfaction. "By Jove, sir, you must call him out." Mr. Tayler has paid his fine and apologized and gone home. Although judicially declared guilty of a fraud he has been styled a "gentleman" by the Chief Justice, who himself, it seems, had come to the conclusion that Mr. Tayler had perpetrated said fraud. And this is considered the proper mode of vindicating the majesty of the law, and the superlative majesty of the Chief Justice! Mr. Tayler, in the estimation of Sir Barnes Peacock, is a fraudulent gentleman, a zoological specimen it was reserved for Sir Barnes to discover. The only man who has been ill-used in the case is the Native Judge, whose name has been put forward to enable the Chief Justice to fight his own battle and satisfy the cravings of his imperious temper. And if we were to take a merciful view of his conduct and ascribe it to a generous impulse which made him promptly defend his subordinate Judge, even then, although we could appreciate the motive, we must regard his action as indiscreet and undignified. The native nobility of Mr. Justice Mitter was shown by confidence in his own integrity and contempt, if even that, for his assailant.

The reputation of a Court of Justice is a most precious possession, but it does not depend on the fractious writings of a discontented suitor; it depends on the administration of the law and the conduct of the Judges. The High Court of Calcutta has not been raised in public estimation by this labourious attempt to punish a contempt, and it would certainly have stood higher had Sir Barnes Peacock refrained from displaying himself in a belligerent attitude.

The case against the *Englishman* began on Monday; and, as Captain Fenwick, acting, we suppose, under legal advice, put in the list of subscribers to the Tayler Fund, the Chief Justice will have a grand opportunity for summoning before him all these gentlemen. Will not the Calcutta folk subscribe to pay the expenses of the *Englishman*, and any fine that may be imposed on that journal? We repeat that we shall be happy to take charge of any monies forwarded to us for that purpose.

THE Volunteer Review at Dover seems to have been eagerly seized by old and well tried opponents of the system as an occasion for much injust and some ignorant detraction. The *Army and Navy Gazette* has always been a foe of the Volunteers, has always, when not too unpopular, sneered at and denounced the whole movement. In the number published on the 3rd of April this journal is more than usually bitter and inaccurate. "It is apparent," says the writer, "that on the occasion of the Dover Review, many of the Volunteers absented themselves without leave from parade, and paid no attention to the solicitations of officers who desired them to fall in." It may be perfectly true that "many" did so, but the writer studiously abstains from stating that the whole were present on parade in the morning, that they were dismissed until three o'clock, that in the meantime the Duke of Cambridge arrived and directed the "Assembly" to sound, and that the bulk of men in the town, thus unexpectedly called, obeyed the summons. The writer goes on to say "If such is the case when there is nothing more unpleasant to face than a *little damp*, it follows that under the pressing hardships of actual warfare there would be much more serious defalcations." The pertinence of this remark is equalled only by the disingenuity. Are there no maligners, no stragglers, no deserters in the regular army? Now let us see from two sources, one unfriendly, the other friendly, what happened. Take first the military correspondent of *The Times*, about whom we shall have more to say anon.

"On Monday morning, in spite of wind, rain, and sleet, the Volunteers assembled. The rain soaked them, the cold blast bit them through their uniforms, yet they assembled where and when commanded. The sea dashed over the parade, and one wave higher than the rest struck and overthrew a party of eleven Volunteers. It appeared that the whole force would speedily be drenched with water from the sky or sea, and the storm must be more terrible upon the heights; so orders came down the column that the men were to break off and parade again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Scarcely were they distributed in their warm quarters, drying their clothes and consoling themselves as best they might, when the weather cleared; and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, riding in from Walmer, and seeing that the parade-ground was empty, cried cheerily, 'It is a pity they should have no manœuvres, and called upon General Lindsay and asked whether the Volunteers might not have their review after all. General Lindsay agreed, the crowd around the hotel door cheered vehemently, and forthwith bugles were heard through the town calling the 'assembly.' Some of the Volunteers had gone back to London, a few did not like to face the chilly heights, but the great majority came together with such alacrity that in little morethan an hour the column was in motion for the 'marching ground.' It is true that some idlers were left wandering about the streets, but the turnout so quickly was creditable."

The storm here described is what the *Army and Navy Gazette* calls "a little damp." While the rapid assembly of the great majority is admitted, even by the *Times*' critic to be creditable. Major Anson, writing to the *Telegraph*, distinctly says—"I think last Monday was a credit to them [the Volunteers]. In spite of the weather they all assembled, and Sir Hope Grant and General Lindsay did wisely to dismiss them. When the weather cleared, the Duke of Cambridge was equally wise in having them out again; and great credit is due to them for turning out with such rapidity." These extracts dispose of the unjust statement of our London contemporary. But that is not the only one. We are told that "each individual Volunteer is controlled only by his individual inclination," that an officer may be "deserted by his men," and that the men are liable to no punishment for desertion or absence. If this means that a Volunteer may chose to attend a review or not, it is true, and is lawful; but if it means that a Volunteer when under arms may do as he pleases with impunity, it is not true, for he can be dismissed the regiment—no slight penalty. Again the writer says that "the only security for any effective result of the Volunteer movement will be to at once stipulate that any man who elects to remain a Volunteer, or hereafter joins a Volunteer corps, shall bind himself to be subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War on all occasions when called out for duty." Evidently this writer is not aware that at the present moment every Volunteer existing has taken a solemn oath and is "subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War on all occasions when called out for duty." Really those who scold the Volunteers should know the conditions on which they exist. "Every man who enters an army must be willing to sacrifice his own will and his own inclination to the will of his superior officer. This the Volunteers do not recognise; they wear uniforms and carry rifles, but they fail in the very first essential of the soldier." This is as great a calumny as the first sentence we quoted imputing general cowardice to a large part of the array. The *Army and Navy Gazette* would do better were it candid enough to state its real desire—that the Volunteers should be abolished altogether. As the views and statements of this journal are spread very widely over India, we have thought it expedient to expose its injustice, shallowness, and inaccuracy. The military correspondent of *The Times* actually makes the Volunteer responsible for the absurd tactics always faithfully adopted by the officers of the regular army in command on these occasions; but as far as that writer is concerned, we content ourselves with quoting in another column the admirable letter which Major Anson, V.C., sent to the *Daily Telegraph*. For our parts we think it the duty of the Government to put the whole of our Reserve Forces on a proper footing, but in doing so their aim ought be the improvement not the abolition of the Volunteers.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Financial Minister, arrived yesterday in Bombay. He proceeds on ~~Saturday, to England, overland.~~

THE Rev. C. Laing, M. A., has been allowed furlough to Europe for eight months from the 5th instant.

THE Rev. C. T. Wilson, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted one month's privilege leave from this day.

EVENTS in Balkh-Turkistan have taken a turn decidedly favourable to Shere Ali Khan. Without having to strike a blow he has again become the recognised ruler. It will be remembered that after a little time the Chiefs who had assisted Mahomed Azim Khan's sons in turning the Ameer's representatives out of the country began to show they had no wish to substitute one thraldom for another—that they preferred if possible to enjoy independence. But now they think it advisable to submit quietly to the Ameer, and the authority of the Ameer has therefore been restored. We should not be surprised to find that the recent proceedings at Umballa have indirectly played a part in producing this good result. Enjoying the material support of the British, the Ameer has the prestige of strength, and if this brought two or three of the leading Chiefs to submit, we can imagine the others thought it best to follow. Yet Mahomed Yakoob Khan has himself said that it was an easy thing to occupy Turkistan, but exceedingly difficult to hold it. Fluctuations in power and prestige will certainly continue to produce corresponding fluctuations in the loyalty of Turkistan. It is vain to look for a stable rule there, or indeed, for that part of it, in almost any part of the Ameer's dominions. The Ameer's son, Mahomed Ishak Khan, who placed himself at the head of the late reactionary movement in Turkistan, has now, it appears from our correspondent's letter, felt compelled to seek safety in flight. Accompanied by about a score of men, he has left Tashkurghan in the direction of Bokhara, in a very destitute condition. While these events were occurring in Turkistan a strange espisode has been begun at Herat. A Sirdar named Shanawaz Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sultan Jan, who in the time of Dost Mahomed was Governor of Herat, has made his appearance at the Herat frontier with a force said to number from four to six thousand men, and has laid claim to the city—perhaps also to the province—on the ground of his father's connection with it. Shanawaz Khan seems to have the support of some Herat Sirdars who are offended by the Ameer's visit to India. The claim sounds ridiculous enough, and if the Sirdar were the only person the Ameer may have to deal with, we fancy the matter would be a trifle. But the bold Sirdar is spoken of as having an influential connection at the Persian Court; he holds, it appears, a jageer from the Shah; and it would be interesting to know whether the Shah has in any way abetted or incited the movement. We can only, however, wait for information on that point. There have been vague reports, it appears, of some fighting at Herat, but no reliable intelligence in regard to it had reached Cabul. The Governor of Herat, Ibrahim Khan, is a son of the Ameer, and it is said he has only a limited number of troops. Abdool Azeez Khan, a son of the ex-Ameer, has made his escape from Herat, where he was a prisoner. Mahomed Azim Khan is reported to have been at Seistan, while Abdool Rahman Khan had gone to Mushed, the Governor of which city had promised to intercede in his behalf with the Shah.

ABOUT a week ago we quoted one or two items of news communicated to the "Englishman" by its Hyderabad correspondent. One statement—that "Captain Bell is spoken of as likely to succeed Captain Fitzgerald, lately deceased"—was unpleasantly sudden news to a great many of Captain Fitzgerald's friends, who had heard nothing at all of his fatal illness. But the "lately deceased" was a mistake. The officer referred to (second in command of the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and well-known remarkable for the quantity of new figures introduced, principally marked by flowers and presents.

Last night, the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Anson Burlingame, gave the first of the two grand balls, for which invitations were issued last week, and to obtain cards for which has been the aim of much feminine diplomacy. The concourse was enormous; but as three entire floors of the residence of the Embassy (at the top of the Champs Elysees) were fitted up for the *fete*, there was no crowding, and the troops of dancers and promenaders escaped the crushing to which they had made up their minds that they would be subjected.

Rossini's Mass has just been brought out in Brussels, where it has been received with the utmost enthusiasm. It is, in truth, a most magnificent composition, full of the most exquisite melody, and yet scientific to a degree which proves that Rossini could, had it so pleased him, have emulated the most renowned fabricators of learned noise. Happily for the world, it did *not* please him, so rich in the melodious inspirations (of which so many scientific stringers together of chord are destitute), so to prostitute the gifts of the Muse.

Patti's return has been joyously welcomed by her admirers here, who will prepare for her temporary eclipse by making the most of her presence while here. She has signed a new engagement for St. Petersburg, on terms far more exorbitant than those of her late engagement. Mdlle Nilsson, who has rescinded, it is said, her engagement for London, but who will shortly be replaced here, in Faust, by Madam Miolan Carvalho, who is reported to be engaged to the Duke de Massa, the Emperor's accomplished musical aide-de-camp—a splendid match, even for the popular diva of the French Opera. Nilsson, who so frequently gives to charitable undertakings the aid which Patti so generally refuses, is not found to be generous in private life. She has already amassed a noble fortune; but, beyond the lending of her voice to charity concerts, she does not appear likely to obtain a reputation for generosity. Another young Swedish vocalist, Mdlle Eunequist, who has been singing in various aristocratic drawing-rooms, is considered to be destined to take a high place in the world of Art. She has not yet made her *debut* at the Opera; but will probably end by appearing on its boards. But the hero of the hour is Victorien Sardou, whose magnificent new play, *Patrie*, bids fair to remain *the* great event of the theatrical season. He has been re-christened "Sardou the Victorious" by a delighted public, surrounded by acclamations wherever he has shown himself; and, the other night, having been espied modestly ensconced, as he thought, out of sight, in the darkest corner of a *baignoire*, the entire audience got on its feet, shouting *Vive Sardou*, with a frantic accompaniment of waving of hats and handkerchiefs, till he was forced to come out of his hiding-place and respond, by a series of bows, to the storm of acclamation of which he found himself the object.

The ex-Queen of Spain seems bent on enjoying her stay here. She was present, with the ex-King, her family, and suite, at Patti's first night, (Barber of Seville,) after her return from St. Petersburg. She wore an extraordinary head dress, a garland of ripe fruit and gold ornaments, and a red silk gown, covered with splendid black lace. In compliment to the fallen sovereign, Patti substituted, for the scene of the singing lesson, a Spanish song, "Los Toros de Madrid." It is said that Don Ferdinand of Portugal has really refused the Crown of Spain; and that hope runs higher than ever in the Basilewski Palace.

Wagner's *Rienzi*, brought out by M. Pasdeloup, at the renowned popular Sunday Concerts, which are doing so much to spread a knowledge of the *chef d'œuvres* of musical art among the Parisians, has excited less anger and disgust than its predecessors. The fact is that *Rienzi*, Wagner's earliest opera, was composed before he threw himself into the pursuit of noisy dissonance to which he is now devoted. Though not specially attractive, for Wagner seems to be really deficient in the sense of melody—this, his earliest production, is not disagreeable. He says of it with a contemptuous looking down on Parisian criticism that the Parisians may very naturally prefer to any to his later works, inasmuch as it is written in the Italian style; which qualification is, in Wagner's estimation, the most disgraceful thing that can be said of any musical work. However, the contriver of the music of the future, after having written the most violent abuse of all the Italians, from Pergolese to Rossini, is now abusing his German predecessors just as violently. Having, as he fancies, utterly demolished Mozart, Beethoven, Hadyn, Weber, and the other immortal melodists of Germany, he has now attacked, with equal virulence, Mendelssohn and the later German masters of the melodic school. He is so angry with the Parisians that he is believed to have made up his mind not to come and see *Rienzi* brought out here; but his inordinate vanity will, most likely, bring him here before long.

Vivier, the Paganini of the horn, is about to give one of his concerts, "few and far between," which always constitute a great event in the musical world.

Exhibitions seem to have become one of the wants of the age; and like most ascertained wants, find the age prepared to supply the *desideratum*. Lyons has definitely made up its mind to have an Exhibition as soon as possible. The site selected is the magnificent public park of the Tête d'Or, one of the glories of the prond city on the banks of the Rhone. The lakes, aquaria, conservatories, &c., which form so many features of the park, will be turned to good account for the proposed Exhibition. According to the plan just submitted to the Emperor, not a tree is to be cut down; not a bush interfered with. The main building is to be erected on an open part of the park, which will be easily set to rights again when the building is taken down; the promoters ask no other aid or guarantee for their undertaking than the increased amount of the octroi duties that will attend the influx of the visitors attracted by the Exhibition.

The authorities of Munich have also determined to hold an International Fine Arts Exhibition in that city, to be opened in August next. It would hardly seem practicable, however, to get up such an affair on so short a notice.

It may be remembered that the Society of Arts sent over a deputation of workmen from England, to study, and report on, their special branches of manufacture, as exemplified in the great Exhibition of 1867; and that the French Government also brought chosen workmen up to Paris, for the same purpose, from the various principal towns of France. The reports written by these operatives being about to be published in a compendious form by the French Government, the latter has applied to the Society of Arts for permission to translate Mr. Coningsby's Report, made up from the volume of papers drawn up by the English workman, in order to publish the same with the reports of the French workmen. It will be readily surmised that the Society of Arts has hastened to acknowledge the compliment paid to it by the French Government, and to accord the permission asked for.

Accounts from Rome concur in describing the Easter solemnities of this year as exceedingly splendid. Great preparations are being made for the Œcumenical Council shortly to assemble in the Eternal City; but it is rumoured that the French clergy are so much opposed to the Papal intentions in regard to obtaining a declaration that papal infallibility, and the Temporal Power, are "articles of faith," not to be rejected without incurring perdition, that they may possibly refuse to attend the Council which, in that case, would become an impossibility. The 11th of this month being the 50th anniversary of the entrance of Pius IX. into holy orders, and of his first celebration of Mass, it was proposed that in all the Catholic churches of the world, a Mass, in honour of the anniversary, should be celebrated at the same hour when the Pope would celebrate Mass in St. Peter's; and elaborate calculations had accordingly been made in Rome, and sent off to all the points of the compass, giving, for the various localities, the time corresponding to that of the Papal Mass in Rome. His Holiness will ascend the altar-steps at 7-30 A.M. Roman time; but the calculations of corresponding time for the rest of the world have hardly been made up by the learned Father Secchi, or the calculators would not have placed Mexico and Macao simultaneously in the shades of midnight, or have allowed only one hour's difference between New York and Bombay!

The relations of mean and real time, at widely distant points of the earth's surface, has just received a curious exemplification from New York; where the telegraphic report of the vote on Mr. Gladstone's motion in regard to the Irish Church, which took place at 3 o'clock A.M., and was read at all the breakfast-tables of New York the following morning, was received, in the offices of the New York newspapers, at 2·30 A.M., half an hour before the apparent time at which the vote was cast in London!

A DANGEROUS BATHING-PLACE.

SINCE the arrival of the 21st Regiment and the setting in of the hot weather, a number of gentlemen have been in the habit (says the *Sind News* of the 29th ultimo) of bathing in Chinney Creek just beyond the railway bridge. Yesterday morning a party of three gentlemen were bathing there and, one of them having finished, was amusing himself with throwing a native fishing net, when, to his surprise, he found on making a cast, that he had caught something large. He called his friends who were still in the water close by for assistance, and, by their united strength, succeeded in drawing the net into shallow water, when they discovered they had caught a ground shark about 3 feet 6 inches in length and 33 inches in girth round the belly. After much trouble, in which they incurred no little danger, they succeeded in landing and placing it on a trolly, and brought it to one of their bungalows. On dissecting it they found in it five young sharks nearly matured. This causes us grave doubts as to the propriety of the gentlemen and officers in Kurrachee bathing there.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

In the Belgian Senate yesterday the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that the first progrimite (? programme) had been too broad and elastic, and that M. Frere Orban's mission had been restricted to (giving effect to) the intention of the Governments to appoint a Commission. They had exchanged the programme solely because the Convention was of the character of a compromise, and was equally satisfactory both to France and Belgium.

The relations of the two countries had throughout been most friendly.

SPAIN.

Carlist and Isabella bands in the south of Spain are causing some disquietude.

CUBA.

The latest advices from Cuba state that the insurgents are surrendering.

IRELAND.

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

Londonderry has been proclaimed?

The Magistrates of Cork have condemned the conduct of the public meeting,

prevail in the whole of the Ameer's dominions. He has notified—"Let all the kafilas now march in the direction of Cabul without the least hesitation, after paying the usual excise at Khilm. Let all those who have paid revenue in advance to the ex-Ameer's son remember that I will realize what is due by them to the Cabul Government, and will show no lenity to any one in this respect, as they have been repeatedly warned against so paying the dues." This having been notified, a kafilah, which had been detained at Balkh for some time past, marched in the direction of Cabul. The Ameers of Budakhshan, Shihrghan, Anjoonee and the chiefs of Koondaiz, &c., it is said, have despatched their agents to Khilm with nuzzurs for Alijah Naib Alum Khan, the Cabul Ameer's Governor at Turkistan, to whose continued, though not very active, endeavours it is due that Turkistan has been restored to the Ameer without necessitating a war and incurring any immense expenses.

15th April.—The news received from Herat is of a contradictory nature. The fact of Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan appearing before Herat at the head of an army has been duly confirmed, although whether he defeated Sirdar Ibrahim Khan in an engagement by the help of these troops, or whether an engagement has taken place at all, is still uncertain. Special men have been despatched by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan to Herat to ascertain the real facts of the case. It may be that Ibraheem Khan has purposely kept silence in the matter if he has really sustained a defeat at the hands of Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, and would be ashamed to write the particulars to his rival brother, Yakoob Khan. The manner in which Sirdar Yakoob Khan receives news from that quarter distinctly shows his indifference, and that he is actuated by feelings of jealousy towards his brother, Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, and would, as far as Herat and its affairs are concerned, never willingly assist his father either in advice or action. Outwardly the Sirdar has submitted to all that has been or is being done by his father. Secretly, however, he never prefers the Ameer's conduct which relates to Herat and himself, and which conduct is opposed to all he did for him at Mushed on a late visit.

THE WRECK OF THE "BOLINGBROKE" IN THE HOOGHLY.

"We noticed two days ago," says the *Indian Daily News*, of May 1, "the loss of the ship *Bolingbroke* at Nynan, as she was proceeding down the river. The *Bolingbroke* and the *Jane Porter* left almost together: the latter anchored at Fisherman's Point, and the former went somewhat further down the river, and anchored at Nynan. Whether this was a correct course, or not, will no doubt be investigated by the proper parties. The *Bolingbroke* swung on the flood-tide, and struck at about 10-15, and went over on her beam-ends. So sudden was her loss that it was with difficulty the people on board the steamer could be made to understand the necessity for help. There was no time to save anything, and the men on board, about 27 in number, escaped with difficulty, losing everything they possessed. The *Bolingbroke* sank very rapidly, for at low water in the evening only a slight portion of her cut-water was visible. Now, in these circumstances the unfortunate men who shipped in her are necessarily thrown back upon the city, and have no resource but the charity of the public. And while subscriptions can be raised for less worthy objects, it is to be hoped that an appeal will not be made in vain, on behalf of the men who have thus been thrown amongst us in a state of destitution. We should be very happy to receive any subscriptions for the men, if sent to this office, though we are aware that appeals in such cases are most effective when undertaken by the agents of the ship."

HALF A CENTURY OF SERVICE IN INDIA.

It was only the other day that we bid adieu to an old veteran of the local army, Major General Marshall, and now another who can look back upon forty-eight years of active service in this country is about to take cave of our shores and sever his connection with an army with which he has been associated for nearly half a century. Major General Duke must have witnessed many changes in the Madras Army since he first set his foot on these shores on the 21st September 1821, but none we venture to say equal to the complete bouleversement of the military system and organisation of the local army that took place in 1864. We trust this experienced General Officer will speak plainly to "the authorities" when he reaches England, and impress upon them the necessity for action, and the folly and extreme risk of the present *laissez aller* policy. . . .

Major General Duke's early service began in the 1st Madras European Regiment now Her Majesty's 102nd Madras Fusiliers. In that distinguished corps he entered as an ensign in the latter part of 1821. In 1824 and 1825 he served with the expedition to Ava, and was present at the capture of Rangoon and several minor assaults and capture of stockades. He was also at the taking of Pegue. He served with the expedition to Malacca, and again in the second expedition to Burmah in 1852-53. He also commanded the Kimedy Field Force in 1856. In December 1852 he left his old regiment, the "Die-hards," to command the troops at Rangoon. After a brief period of leave to England he returned as Brigadier to Rangoon from December 1857 to August 1859, and in April 1864 was appointed to the Divisional Command of the troops in Burmah from which command he was transferred to the Southern Division in May 1867. Major General Duke was also Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army from October to November 1867. As an officer his reputation has deservedly stood high, but in this Presidency there is no little scope for the exercise of the higher qualities of a soldier, that in most instances an estimate has to be formed of the capacity of an officer from the way in which he handles a few regiments on parade, his inspection reports, and the tact and temper he evinces as the head of a little military cantonment. General Duke, however, in his early years as we have noticed, saw a good deal of active service. He was trained in an excellent regiment, and had an opportunity been afforded him while in the exercise of a high command, we doubt not he would have justified the esteem and high opinion in which he has been justly held as a popular commander. In his late divisional command, General Duke won golden opinions, and we venture to say that no officer has left the Southern Division or the Madras Army of late years more universally respected.—*Madras Mail.*

A STRANGE STATE OF THINGS IN THE DOVETON COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

The committal to the Sessions of the Principal and two of the Assistant Masters of the Doveton College (Calcutta,) on a charge of assault and illegal detention, is an envent of sufficient importance to call for more than a passing notice. On the questions in dispute we cannot of course pronounce any opinion. The guilt or innocence of the masters is a matter which we can safely leave to a jury. But the case presents features which certainly call for remark, inasmuch as they bear on the great question of the education offered in the capital, to the children of that large class of the Anglo-Indian population which cannot afford the expense of an education in England. Beyond all doubt the evidence reveals a state of things which proves one of two things: that the school must be greatly disorganised, or that the moral education it affords is of the poorest description. It is not easy to get at the facts, but two things stand out prominently. The punkahs were set on fire on one occasion, and the maps on another. The boys took the most disgusting means of annoying the masters, and indulged themselves in the pastime of addressing to the different masters, letters of the most obscene and filthy character. This would not have happened if there had been that sympathy and communion between the teachers and the boys which ought to subsist in every school, and which was the grand secret of Arnold's success. The differences among the members of the institute, and the frequent changes of masters, have resulted in a state of things which every one must deplore, and which will require the most energetic and, at the same time, the most cautious and prudent conduct on the part of the committee, and the masters, to eradicate or amend. The blow to the popularity of the school is of course great. The Doveton College appears, in fact, threatened with that spasm of dislike, or want of confidence, which for a few years operated injuriously on the fortunes of La Martinière, and from which this institution is but slowly recovering. The reputation of a school ought to be, like that of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. When, therefore, we hear such revelations as those made in the Police Court, an uncomfortable feeling as to the morality acquired by children at such a school is created, and the hardship of not being able to send his children to England is brought more painfully home to every man, say of the Uncovenanted Service, who has looked to the Doveton College for an education for his sons. The Doveton College might almost be called the College of the Uncovnanted: to so large an extent does it draw its pupils from that branch of the service, and so largly has it contributed to swell the Uncovenanted ranks. Anything, therefore, which militates against its usefulness is matter of most serious moment. Children in India learn little that is good from their inevitable companions and playmates—the bearer and the ayah—and this, again, renders it all the more important that our great public schools should offer a corrective to the evil influences which surround early youth in India.—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A fourth time have the Government appointed Mr. W. Reirson Arbuthnot a member of the local Legislative Council. The dignity is tenable for two years only at a time, and hence the oft necessity for reappointing those whom Government do well to honor. The Indian Legislative Councils, in general, are not yet of that representative character that the country may fairly demand, but, such as they are, they are not without a certain value in educating the public mind for greater things. The mercantile community, however, whatever may be the position of the rest of the public, are almost always well represented in these Councils, and Madras merchants especially have no cause to quarrel with the Council's Act of 1861. Mr. Arbuthnot, if for an Etonian somewhat constrained as a public speaker, makes ample amends for his undeveloped powers of eloquence by high literary capabilities, and his long connection in a foremost position with the commercial interests of this port marks him out as a most fitting representative in our Legislative Assembly of the community to which he belongs.—*Madras Mail.*

THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.

We learn from the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* that the last girder of the bridge was successfully hoisted last Friday morning. This bridge, which spans the Nerbudda at Jhansie Ghat, has five openings spanned by girders of 150 feet in length, and six openings (three on either side) of 40 feet each, spanned by stone arches. The height of the piers from low water mark is about 100 feet. "Having occasion to travel on the line a few days ago, we were somewhat surprised," says the *Chronicle*, "to find, and such great progress had been made on the length between this and the Nerbudda; in fact, it could easily be made fit for the running of trains if the small girders for the culverts were delivered to the contractor without delay. Mr. Walker, the contractor, deserves great praise for the manner in which his work has been executed, and the progress he has made in spite of many difficulties. If all the contractors on the G. I. P. Railway possessed the Anglo-Saxon energy of Mr. Walker, railway communication from Bombay to Calcutta would soon be *fait accompli*. We ought not to omit noticing that Mr. R. Bradshaw has rendered Mr. Walker valuable aid in the hoisting of the girders of the bridge."

A CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE.

The *Englishman* prints some correspondence regarding the Civil Service College. At a preliminary meeting of Indian officers in civil employ, Civilians, Military and Uncovenanted, held at the India Office in London, local committees were appointed at each of the presidencies to further the scheme. "The question of the establishment of a college was warmly taken up," our contemporary says, "at Madras and Bombay. In Calcutta we believe the Hon'ble Mr. Phear, who had been asked to be one of the committee, called a meeting of the services, and the conclusion which seems to have been arrived at was, that cheap and good education was not required by the Civil and Uncovenanted Services in Bengal, as they were in a position to pay for the best education to be got in England. This, or something like it, was the result, and the scheme, as far as Bengal was concerned, seems to have collapsed. Considering the number of officers in civil employ in the Bengal Presidency, and the importance of a sound, and at the same time, a cheap education, we cannot but think that the project for a Civil Service College is calculated to benefit Bengal in a larger degree than the sister presidencies. We have published the papers, as we believe the scheme only requires to be known to be generally supported; more especially as it offers to members of the Indian services the prospect of a first class English education for their sons at a cost of about £45 per annum. We trust to see the matter taken up again, and supported in the way it deserves."

SHOULD DIVORCE CASES BE HEARD PUBLICLY?

"Vox" writes as follows to the *Madras Mail*:—"The opinions of the leading papers of this town have lately been given on a subject which is, and always will be, of great interest to the Indian public. I refer to the question of divorce cases being conducted with closed doors. Our Judges are allowed to try such cases either in public or in private as they think proper; the question itself lay dormant until a paragraph in your paper urged the advisability of Judges trying all such cases in public, thus giving to the world the details of each. I have not the paper containing this para. to hand, but as far as I remember, you argued that such a course would be right and proper, and would prevent the suspicion that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. I think, however, you have lost sight altogether of one argument in favour of this course, which ought to carry greater weight than the one or ones you put before the public. I argue that a divorce case tried in open Court, and its details make known to the public, has a deterrent influence on many who, were it otherwise, would go and do likewise. Supposing, for argument's sake, I have a penchant for another man's wife, or another man's wife for me, (not an uncommon occurrence in Madras) and eventually the husband discovers his spouse's unfaithfulness and seeks a remedy at law; and supposing, further, that I am a wealthy man, what terrors has a passage through the Divorce Court for me, when its proceedings are strictly private? None whatever. True it may cost me a certain amount of money which to another man would be ruinous, but I do not miss it, and when all is over I am at liberty to, and if I feel so disposed can, do the same thing over and over again. If the worst comes to the worst, I shall only have to pay a high price for my intrigues. And the woman? The ordeal to her also is not very trying, the sting of publicity is taken off; she passes through, and goes on her way rejoicing, a little time and all is forgotten, and she mixes just the same as ever in society. But if particulars are given to the world—what then? A man of high reputation would not like this; he would avoid it if possible; the exposure is terrible and he would shrink from it."

BOMBAY.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per s. s. *Nada*, on the 5th inst. (to-day) at 2 P.M.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee.—The *Indu Prakash* understands that Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee may probably leave India for England by the end of this moth.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Sunday last at the Carnac Bunder in a heap of coals belonging to Messrs. Forbes and Co., but it was soon put out by some of the people residing at the bunder.

A new Anglo-Marathi Journal.—We hear that a new weekly Anglo-Marathi journal is shortly to be published by some young educated Hindus. It will treat chiefly of reform, politics and commerce. The prospectus will soon appear.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Dhurmajee Nursoo obtained an apprehension warrant against Hassun Cassum, Hossein Abraham, Gunney Cassum and Mooria, charging them with the theft of clocks, watches, pictures, &c., of the value of Rs. 1,141, and Rs. 576 in cash.

Extortion.—Prema Nanug was charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday, with extorting a gold necklet and a gold armlet, of the aggregate value of Rs. 402, from one Nandlal Narayendas; and Baldeo Choba and Rookhma, woman, with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. The magistrate admitted the prisoners to bail and remanded the case till the 11th instant.

The Wholesale Cheating Case.—The two Hindoos, Kursondas and Nursee Gungaram, against whom twenty informations were laid during last week on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust, and who were committed to take their trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, were yesterday brought up and placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate, when several other informations were laid against them on similar charges.

Ascension Day.—To-morrow being Ascension Day, there will be Divine Service in St. Thomas's Cathedral at 7 A.M. (when there will be Holy Communion), at 11 A.M. (Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, with Sermon, Hymns 121, 125), and at 5-15 P.M. (Evening Prayer, Hymn 121.) There will also be Divine Service in Trinity Church, Sonapore, both morning and evening. At 7 A.M. the Holy Communion will be administered (Hymns 121 and 124), and at 6 P.M. there will be Evensong and Sermon (Hymns 121, 122, and 124.)

Application for a Warrant.—Jeenabhoy Vithuldas, a student, appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday, and applied for a warrant of apprehension against Goolal Bhicka Javhere and Shunker Dewchund under the following circumstances:—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning complainant opened his box and found that a bag containing Rs. 250 had been taken away. His mother on this opened her box and missed therefrom two gold armlets, a gold bracelet, and a silver waist ornament, of the aggregate value of Rs. 105. The prisoners, it seemed, are residents of Pallonpoor, and absconded from Bombay to the latter place yesterday morning. Under these circumstances a warrant was granted.

Passengers to Suez.—The following passengers take their departure this day by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna* to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Rev. Charles, Mrs. and Miss Laing; Mr. DuClosel; Rev. Mr. Kaufmann, 5 children and an ayah; Mr. Pennington; Rev. E. Champion; Mrs. Weatherhead, 3 children and European female servant; Captain and Mrs. Ducat and child; Captain and Mrs. Fisher, 3 children and European female servant; Mrs. Angelo and 2 children; Mr. Brooks; Captain Sibthorpe; Mr. Kottmann; Captain Hamilton; Mrs. Horowitz and child; Mrs. Brown, 2 children and maid servant; Dr. Atkins; Mr. T. F. Lyons; Captain Cherry; Mr. Thorburn; Mr. Pearse and child; Mr. Jervis; Mrs. Golemberg; Fanio Dinantis; Mr. Wolge; Mr. Mitchenson; Syed Hassen Bagdadee; and Mr. Brown. For Aden.—Mr. Rae; Sorabjee Cowasjee; Mr. Miller; and Mr. Voysseck.

LOSS OF THE "SARAH SANDS."

Further information has now been received as to the loss of the *Sarah Sands* which we reported some days ago. She was coal-laden from Liverpool to Bombay and met heavy weather for some weeks after sailing. No damage of any moment was sustained, however, and all went well till the morning of the 15th April, when she struck on the eastern reef of Kalpeni, one of the Laccadives. The crew had all to leave by the 18th and they made for the island, the ship breaking up ere anything could be got off her except the clothes of the crew, some biscuits and a few tins of preserved meats. Guided by the natives through openings in the reef, the sailors effected a landing and remained on the island till the 20th, when the natives, perceiving the captain was about to start in the long boat with four volunteers to seek for aid, produced a larger but unseaworthy craft in which the captain and crew eventually embarked. Four canoes manned with natives accompanied them to the Malabar Coast and they landed at Alleppey. The crew have since been sent here and are now in Bombay.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

11th Day, Monday, May 3.

Commissioners—Mr. A. R. Scoble (Chairman); Colonel Kendall, R.E.; Colonel Trevor, R.E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. I. B. Lyon (Secretary).

Captain Tulloch, who had at a former meeting been requested to explain clearly the area of the town which drained into the main drain and the portion of the city which drained on to the Flats, gave this explanation, pointing out the different areas on a plan of the city. Some discussion followed as to the different styles of drains proposed by Mr. Aitken and Captain Tulloch, and also as to the engines which would be required for pumping, but the discussion would be of little interest to the public.

This was the last public sitting of the Commission, and the Commissioners will now consider their report.

A CONVICT SHOT BY A GUARD.

Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Cuboolsha Meersha, a life convict who was to have been taken to the Andamans. Balnak Malnak, a havildar in the 21st Native Infantry, Marine Battalion, said:—Yesterday about noon, I was in command of a party to escort forty-six convicts from Boree Bunder to the ship *Sophia Joachim*. The strength of the party was ten and our guns were loaded with ball catridge. I received charge from Jairam Choorajee, a jemadar in the Bombay Police. The convicts were in irons, but were not handcuffed. They were all passed into the boat, and the order was given to shove off when they rose in a body, and tried to overpower the guard. The deceased caught hold of the naik's legs and tried to snatch away his musket, and a sepoy shot him. He was not shot dead. This was the only shot that was fired. They were then quieted. We took them on board the ship and the wounded man was sent to the hospital.

Dr. Knapp, Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, examined the body, and found a large wound through the integument and muscle on the outer side of the left arm, shaft of the humerus comminuted. The bullet having passed through the arm, entered beneath the integument covering the false ribs on the left side, and emerged above the umbilicus. None of the abdominal viscera were injured. The cause of death, in the opinion of the witness, was shock and loss of blood. The jury returned the following verdict:—"The deceased met with his death by being shot whilst attempting to escape from the custody of a military guard. No blame attaches to the sepoy who shot him."

THE CHARGE OF OFFERING A GRATIFICATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, the Bhattia merchant by name Govind Narayen, was again placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with offering a gratification, other than legal remuneration, to Mr. Henry Marshal King, sub-inspector in the Cotton Frauds Department, he being a public servant, as a motive or reward, for doing or forbearing to do a favour in his official functions. The defendant was also charged with offering adulterated cotton for compression. The charge of offering a gratification was withdrawn. Evidence was taken as to the other charge. Mr. F. A. R. Oldfield, assistant in the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co., said he had had considerable experience in cotton in England and in India. He did not consider the cotton before the Court unmerchantable cotton. It had a certain value and he could not say whether or not it ought to be pressed. Witness thought it had been adulterated, that dirt had been thrown on the cotton and it had then been beat. He might buy this cotton and press it. Several other witnesses were examined who corroborated in material points the testimony of Mr. Oldfield.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said—I hold that it has not been clearly proved in this case that the cotton in question is adulterated cotton, tha is, such as has been intentionally mixed up with foreign matter. It appears that the foreign matter, principally the leaf of the cotton plant, may have got mixed up with the cotton through the negligence of those who picked and gathered the cotton upcountry. Defendant is therefore discharged.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden.)

THE QUEEN *v.* RAO SAHEB SHRIDHUR VITTUL.

The accused, a subordinate 1st class magistrate and mamlutdar, was charged before Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Acting District Magistrate of Khandeish, on the 22nd January 1869, with having committed the offences of instituting criminal proceedings with intent to injure, illegal commitment to confinement, wrongful confinement, extortion, and criminal trespass, under Sections 211, 220, 342, 384, and 441 of the Indian Penal Code. On the 29th January the District Magistrate, having refused to examine all the witnesses offered on behalf of the prosecution, dismissed the complaint, and recorded his decision to the effect that the complainants had failed to prove the charges under Sections 220 and 342, and that, with regard to the other charges, the accused was protected under Section 77 of the Indian Penal Code.

The record and proceedings having been called for under Section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the case came on for hearing in the High Court on the 14th April.

Mr. Leith (with him Mr. Shaik Amirudin) for petitioner.—The District Magistrate was bound to enquire into the other charges brought under Sections 211, 384 and 441 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was not protected under Section 77 of the Indian Penal Code, inasmuch as he did not, in good faith, believe that the power which he then exercised was given him by law (3 Bom. H. Ct. Rep., App. C. J., 36, 47, appendix). Besides the District Magistrate was bound to leave it to the accused to plead Section 77 of the Indian Penal Code, following by way of analogy the law as laid down in *Venkut Shriniwas*, App. v. *Armstrong*, Resp., 3 Bom. H. Ct. Rep., Appell. C. J., 47). Lastly, the District Magistrate was bound to receive the evidence of all the witnesses tendered on behalf of the prosecution under Section 186 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A report having been called for and received from the District Magistrate, in which he admitted having refused to examine all the witnesses for the prosecution, the case came on again for hearing on the 28th April.

Per Curiam (Couch, C. J., Warden J.)—The Court annuls the order of the District Magistrate, dated the 29th January 1869, and directs the District Magistrate to rehear the complaint thereby dismissed, and to take the evidence of all the witnesses who may be offered for examination in support of it, unless after taking the evidence of some of them he shall be satisfied that there is sufficient ground for requiring the accused to appear to answer the complaint.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH MAY.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—James Laul and Richard Brannon, seamen of the British ship *Vicksburg*, were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to hard labour for three weeks each.

DISPUTE REGARDING CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S ESTATE.

The application with regard to the estate of the firm of Chesson and Woodhall was brought before Mr. Justice Westropp in the High Court on Monday on a motion by Messrs W. W. Burn and W. H. McCann, executors of the late Mr. Chesson, book-seller, to restrain the defendant, Mrs. Jane Woodhall, widow and executrix of the late Mr. George Woodhall, from further carrying on or interfering in the management of the business of the firm and for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the business under the direction of the Court.

Mr. Starling (instructed by Mr. Cleary) appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defendant.

His Lordship said in reply to Mr. Starling that he recollected the facts of the case as stated by Mr. Marriott on Thursday, but would ask whether any agreement had been arrived at with regard to the property.

Mr. Starling replied that no agreement had been come to, but that it was proposed Mr. Frank Orr, who had conducted the business of the branch at Poona, should undertake the liquidation of the whole business.

Mr. Scoble said he thought he could satisfy His Lordship that Mrs. Woodhall was entitled to wind up the estate herself, and that the present proceedings were not only very disadvantageous but most immature and ill advised—utterly unwarranted in fact. The case had been brought before His Lordship on Thursday, but the correspondence between the parties and the solicitors had not been read, and he thought that in reading these he would satisfy His Lordship that Mrs. Woodhall, as the sole surviving partner, was entitled to carry out the liquidation, and that there was not such misconduct on her part as to warrant the present application.

Mr. Starling remarked that the application would turn on the question whether Mrs. Woodhall was a partner or not, and he would proceed to read the affidavit.

His Lordship remarked that the only ground for the motion would be that Mrs. Woodhall was winding up the estate so as to damage it, or was doing away with the assets.

Mr. Scoble—That would be so in law, but there is no suggestion of anything of the sort on the face of the affidavit.

Mr. Starling then referred to the advertisements that appeared on the death of Mr. Woodhall, as showing that these had mentioned Mr. Chesson as the only remaining partner of the firm, and then said that Mr. Chesson had not in any way recognised Mrs. Woodhall as a partner. He had not accounted to her as such, but had made monthly allowances of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250, but that did not show any agreement to recognise her as a partner. In February of this year Mrs. Woodhall wanted to go to England in order to superintend the education of her children and was pressing to get her share of her deceased husband's estate. She wrote to Mr. Chesson stating that, and putting several questions with regard to the estate, and Mr. Chesson replied—

"I herein give you the information you have asked for.

"Query First—"Value of stock now on hand, and what it might be expected to realize?" The stock on hand has, I think, cost us at least Rs. 75,000 to 80,000. If not forced off, we may expect to realize one half; but if put to auction sale, certainly not one-fourth our cost price would be obtained.

"Query Second—"The amount of outstandings due to us, and what time it would take to realize the same, and what percentage we might expect to realize?" We have probably outstanding debts to the amount of Rs. 35000 to 40,000, one-half of which may probably be realized in three years' time.

"Query Third—"The debts due by us?" These amount to about Rs. 32,000, which it will take say two years to rub off.

"Query Fourth—"The average monthly receipts and disbursements?" About Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 200 respectively. Our liabilities are cash borrowed on which we pay from 5 to 8 per cent, which returns to us from 25 to 30 per cent interest. During the past fourteen months, stock to amount of some of Rs. 40,000 has been purchased and paid for.

"I may now mention, what must have struck you yourself when talking of selling your share in our business—that you cannot force a partner on to me in the way you imagine. "Chesson and Woodhall" the firm has been from the begining, and so it will continue to the end. It will take three years at least to wind up, and then let it cease if such is your pleasure. Four and a half years ago I proposed to shut up, but you then said "No, what am I to do with my family?" It may now suit you to sell out, but it does not appear to me that I should allow my share in the property to be sacrificed at a moment's notice. Since your husband's death you have had Rs. 19,000 in all. Latterly you have drawn Rs. 3,000 a year equal to 5 per cent on the sum of Rs. 60,000. £300 a year would be ample to allow of your doing what you say you would wish to do, go to England and superintend personally the education of your children. At the end of three years (1872) our firm can be closed finally, if you then wish it. If you wish to take the entire business into your own hands now name the sum you will give me for my share; or if not, say how much you would require from me for yours, with a hope that you will well consider this matter in all its bearings and best wishes."

The Judge—He treats her as a partner there.

Mr. Starling—He treats her not as a partner, but as the owner of her husband's share. Mr. Woodhall's share was to be paid to her as executrix of her husband's will, and he treats with regard to that. He is willing to purchase her husband's share, and is willing to purchase that at its proper value or sell her his, and let her carry on the whole business. The affidavit states —"That we are advised and verily believe that the defendant is unlawfully interfering with the stock, assets, and business of the said James Chesson, as stated in the plaint in this suit, and has taken the same into her own sole charge and management without any right whatsoever for so doing. That we verily believe that damages will be done to the assets and loss incurred in winding up thereof and in the winding up of the business, if the said defendant continue in charge of the shop." And I am instructed that since Mrs. Woodhall took charge of the business she—not previously having had anything to do with it, and knowing nothing of the customers—has been taking orders from persons from whom she ought not.

Mr. Scoble—That is not in the affidavit.

The Judge—Well, you had better not mention anything that is not in the affidavit.

Mr. Starling said that there was a general statement in the affidavit, and he believed it would be found that Mrs. Woodhall had been taking orders from persons who would not pay outstanding accounts. The result of this would be that the assets would be diminshed, and therefore they asked that Mr. Orr should be appointed to wind up the business on account of both parties. Mr. Orr had been in Bombay under Mr. Chesson, and had for several years been manager of the Poona branch. He had come down to Bombay on Mr. Chesson's death, and on an agreement between Mrs. Woodhall and the executors of Mr. Chesson which, however, was not written, he was to manage the business in Bombay. An advertisement, signed by Mrs. Woodhall only, was published and at the same time it was arranged that Mr. George Burn, a brother of one of the executors, should proceed to Poona and manage the business there. But a day or two after Mr. Orr took the business under his charge Mrs. Woodhall sent him up to Poona first under the pretence of attending to some matters there, but afterwards writing to him to stay there altogether.

The Judge—You see you have been recognising her as the sole surviving partner.

Mr. Starling—She was acting as such without our authority.

The Judge—You appealed to that advertisement?

Mr. Starling replied that he had appealed to the advertisement simply to show that Mrs. Woodhall had consented to an arrangement between herself and the executors of Mr. Chesson that Mr. Orr should act as liquidator, but they had nothing to do with these advertisements so far as they referred to her being a partner.

The Judge—She withdraws the power of attorney held by Hormusjee Shapoorjee, and authorises Mr. Frank Orr to carry on business in her behalf, but you think she had no share of the business.

Mr. Starling added that the plaintiffs said that she not been acquainted with the business and was not a fit and proper person to carry on the liquidation.

The Judge—Has she not the benefit of assistance?

Mr. Scoble—She has exactly the same employés as Mr. Chesson had for four or five years.

The Judge—I supposo Hormusjee would know pretty well to whom credit ought to be given.

Mr. Starling—But I am instructed that she is not willing to be guided by him. She wishes to have the reins of power in her own hands and does not care to be guided by any one who has acquaintance with the matter. In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Starling stated that Mr. Woodhall died in 1864 and left his property to his widow and children. His widow being sole executrix of the will, Mrs. Woodhall did not then wish to have the estate wound up. In February, however, she wished that to be done, and hence the correspondence with Mr. Chesson. True enough the expressions "our estate" and "us" were used throughout Mr. Chesson's letters, but that did not prove that Mr. Chesson had regarded her as a partner;—Mr. Chesson was not a man who had had any legal training, and his letters must be regarded as viewing Mrs. Woodhall simply as the executrix of her husband's will.

HisiLordship asked what in that view had been Mr. Chesson's position for the last four years.

Mr. Starling replied that Mr. Chesson had been making payments, but that that must be viewed as interest on the value of the share which her husband held on his death, and was no proof that she had been regarded as a partner.

His Lordship remarked that there might be no legal proof, but that Mr. Starling had been ready to look on Mr. Chesson as a man whose mind was unperverted by the knowledge of the law. (A laugh.) It might be a question whether in asking the defendant's right as a partner to be held as terminating on the death of her husband, the defendant was not doing what Lord Derby would call "taking a leap in the dark," for it might turn out that the assets were larger in 1864 than they were now, and thus the plaintiffs might find themselves on the wrong side. They would have done well, he thought, to look into that before they signed the plaint.

Mr. Starling mentioned that Mr. Orr was to come to Bombay at much the same salary as he had in Poona, and there would be an advantage in bringing the goods into Bombay.

The Judge—I am not so sure about that, Mr. Starling, particularly at this season, as you will know when you have been a little longer in the country. The literary public migrate to Poona in about a month. (A laugh.)

Mr. Starling said that the assistant who was to go to Poona was already on the Bombay staff, so that that would cause no additional expense. The plaintiffs had reason to believe that Mrs. Woodhall was causing damage to the estate.

The Judge—Do you know anything about that, or do you merely come here with vehement suspicions?

Mr. Starling—They have heard what is going on, and believe the assets will be seriously damaged if it continues.

The Judge—She has got an acute Parsee in the shop to look after them.

Mr. Starling—But I am instructed she wont attend to his advice.

The Judge—Does he say so?

Mr. Starling—It is not in an affidavit, but we are ready to file one that she is not acting for the benefit of the estate.

Mr. Scoble was then heard for the defendant. He commenced by saying that this was an attempt on the part of the executor of Mr. Chesson's will to oust Mrs. Woodhall from this estate and to treat her only in respect of her husband's share at the time of his death. He referred to the defendant's affidavit to show that Mr. Woodhall and Mr. Chesson had been half brothers and had had equal shares in the firm.

The Judge—When did Mr. Woodhall come into the partnership.

Mr. Scoble—At the beginning, I think.

The Judge—I think not. I think there is a couple of gentlemen here who know better. I don't know if you wish to examine Dr. Barton on that point. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Chesson himself says in his letter "Chesson and Woodhall, the firm, has been from the beginning, and so it will be to the end."

The Judge—But that is from the beginning *of Chesson and Woodhall*.

Mr. Scoble then proceeded to quote from the affidavit to the effect that Mr. Chesson had intimated to Mrs. Woodhall that if he were paid a salary for managing the business they would continue to have equal shares. Mr. Chesson being a cautious old gentleman, as everybody in Bombay knew, Mrs. Woodhall probably thought it was better for her and her young family to receive the profits of an old establishment conducted by a cautious gentleman than to sell off and live on the interest, and accordingly she did not sell out on the occasion referred to in Mr. Chesson's letter which had been read. The business was divided into three branches, there was a printing press, a newspaper and periodical agency, and a bookseller's business. The forner was sold, the other was transferred, and the latter was to be carried on—Mrs. Woodhall living at Paunchgunny with her children, and Mr. Chesson conducting the business in Bombay at a monthly salary of Rs. 400. Mrs. Woodhall had on one occasion given a deposit of railway stock as security for a loan, and had received payments when she wanted them. Mr. Chesson had all along treated her as a partner in the firm, and his letters clearly admitted that. In February Mrs. Woodhall expressed a desire to go home, and had intimated that to Mr. Chesson, and up to the time of his death matters were conducted in the most friendly and affectionate manner, and it was only now that his executors had taken most extraordinary steps in looking after and supervising the business. The learned counsel then referred at length to the correspondence between the solicitors, and to the fact that the executors of Mr. Chesson's will had sent circulars to the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay, the Post Master of Bombay, the Agent of the Oriental Bank, the officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Controller of the Money Order Office, stating with reference to the advertisements which had lately appeared in the daily papers signed "Jane Woodhall, sole surviving partner of the late firm of Chesson and Woodhall" and giving them notice that that lady had no claim to that title, and that no monies were to be paid to her on account of the firm until a receiver was appointed by the Court. He concluded by submitting that Mrs. Woodhall had acted quite properly.

His Lordship said he thought Mr. Starling had not shown that Mrs. Woodhall was not a partner. As the sole surviving partner Mr. Chesson would not have been entitled to charge for winding up nor for conducting the business so long as it was unwound up: and having done so for four years, how could he say he was the sole partner?

Mr. Starling said that the allowances had been made to Mrs. Woodhall for interest on her husband's share, and Mrs. Woodhall had been willing he should get his salary for the trouble in giving the advice and in winding up.

The Judge—All I have to say is that I should not have allowed him a farthing of it. It may be that Mrs. Woodhall had not allowed Mr. Orr to carry on the liquidation; but am I for that to take it out of her hands? It strikes me that this motion has nothing to stand on. She is clearly the surviving partner. Mr. Scoble, you will give that monthly account?

Mr. Scoble—Oh yes.

The Judge—And the taking of stock is completed?

Mr. Scoble—It is.

His Lordship then said it seemed to him that Mrs. Woodhall had throughout been quite in the right. It was she that was the surviving partner, as far as he could judge, and he thought there were sufficient materials to enable him to come to a judgment on that point. This was not a decision in law, for that would be given only in the suit, but for the purposes of this motion he could come to a division, and so for the purposes of this motion he was satisfied from the letters and affidavits and from the fact that Mr. Chesson had charged salary for himself as manager, that he had treated Mrs. Woodhall as a partner after her husband's death, and that she therefore was now the sole surviving partner of Chesson and Woodhall. Under these circumstances she was entitled to have the management of the estate. Of course were it shown that she misbehaved, acted recklessly, imprudently, or dishonestly in the matter, the Court would displace her and appoint a receiver; but nothing of that kind was shown. There seemed to be some suspicion that because she had not been a bookseller all her life she would not know people as well as those who had been in the business for years and knew those who could and those who could not be trusted. She had the old assistants in the shop with her, and it was not to be supposed that a lady who was not swanting in intelligence would not consult these. Of course she would be foolish if she did not consult them—unless she had strong reason for not following their advice. He could not think of disturbing her in the position she had legally and properly taken up, and he would not appoint a receiver nor disturb the liquidation. Of course if Mrs. Woodhall was well advised she would avail herself of the assistants. She had undertaken by her counsel to give a monthly account. This had been most properly offered by her solicitors to the executors of Mr. Chesson, and that account would be final. She also very properly offered, by her solicitor, that an account of the remaining stock should be taken, and on that of course the executors had to rely for a final account if the assets of this firm should come to be taken. His Lordship would be very glad indeed should these parties come to an amicable arrangement in this matter. It would be a great pity if this estate, which was not a large one, was to be wasted in a law process. With good feeling he thought there was no necessity for further proceedings, and he trusted for the sake of the widow of the one partner—Mrs. Chesson—and the widow of the other partner—Mrs. Woodhall, now the sole surviving partner—and her children, that, if possible, litigation should be avoided and the case settled. Of course the estate could not be expended in a worse manner—notwithstanding the possible recipients he saw before him—(a laugh)—than in litigation. He might add that another reason was that this lady supplied the securities; and though he did not make any order he would

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY. (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares		7 per cent. 8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares		7 per cent. 8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods	9 do.	10 do.
Shipping documents for Goods		
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
„ demand	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 5/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 3rd May 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

„ IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

„ „ „ —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2s. per Rupee.

4	do.	1 1/12 „
3	do.	1 1/12 „
2	do.	1 1/11 „
1	do.	1/11 9/16 „
On demand		1/11 1/2 „
On Scotland		1/11 1/2 „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th May, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1868.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Cooper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late Advocate of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

6	„	„	5 „
12	„	„	6 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.

A very handsome four-seated Open carriage on C. springs with lamps, and pole, by Windower, Longacre, in perfectly good order.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, height near 14-3 and aged 6, with a set of covered buckle harness complete.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, and sold together or separately.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A nearly new small park phaeton with lamps and shaft.

The following horses the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them:

One very high-caste grey Arab horse 14-2½, very quiet in saddle.

One bay Arab horse 14-3 quiet to ride, goes in single and has been driven in double harness.

The above horses to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones of Southampton.

2 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of two Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

A ditto ditto ditto, by T. Starton, London.

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order, and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand cab buggy, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Kaw Brothers, London.

The Property of Gentlemen.

2 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, likewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Whdover.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plated and brass mounted buggy, dog-cart and gig harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new waggonnette.

The Property of a Gentleman.

[illegible] with lamps and shafts.

[illegible] buggy, on C. springs,

[illegible] different kinds of carriages at 30 yards from the Gate.

DOSSABHOY,
Commission Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOIN STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April.....Rs. 5 8
Madras Do. Do. 4 8
Bombay Do. Do. 3 0
Official Monthly Do. 1 0

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand) per doz.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, do	„ 22	„ 12
„ CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule,	„ 22	
„ 3—CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule, do	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—CHATEAU ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, do	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—MEDOC, Red capsule do	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—MEDOC, White capsule, do	„ 13-8	
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, do	„ 22	

BURGUNDIES.

Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.

(Our own Brand.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
NUITS, ditto	„ 26	
MACON, ditto	„ 21	
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Rs. 74	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	„ 36	Rs. 19-8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	„ 17-8
GOOD SPARKLING, ditto ditto	„ 27	„ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25	
HOCK „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	
„ „ HOCHHEIMER	„ 23	

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.) Qts.

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
SHERRY, No. 1, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, BROWN SEAL, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
MADEIRA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts.

A 1 quality, GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, BLACK SEAL—Dessert Wine, mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd „ RED SEAL—a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and by our Heart-shaped Labels, extensively imitated by our competitors, and we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade Mark and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs.	32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
COGNAC, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule	„	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	5
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ „ Scotch	„	21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MESSRS. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.		
Vieux „	Do.	„	18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„	16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,

WINE EXPORTERS,

SOUTHWARK STREET,

LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL Agents of the above Firm,

Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

Per dozen

COGNAC, Vintage 1865 ..... Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S $ 4 ..... „ 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER 24
AMONTILLADO ..... „ 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA ..... „ 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN AND OKELL
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
Bombay Presidency.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN," "DILBHUR," and "PRINCE ALFRED."

The above vessels have commenced discharging their cargoes and we are put in possession of further supplies of Wines as under.

Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, Still Hocks.

Stein Wein in original bottles.

Sherries A B C (in triangles), and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (in diamonds), Amontillado and Manzanilla, our Green Vine Leaf Brandy.

Double and single Magnums of Champagne.

Sherries 6 brands in Hhds and Butts.

Port 1, 2, and 3 in Pipes.

Sherries in Wood per "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur."

Particular attention is drawn to our Wines in Wood; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of Wines in Wood, there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

These Wines will be cellared in a few days when we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

No. 1 A.	per Butt of	108 gals.	Rs.	650
No. 2 B.	Do.	Do.	„	780
No. 3 C.	Do.	Do.	„	850
No. 4 D.	Do.	Do.	„	900
No. 5 E.	Do.	Do.	„	1000
No. 6 F.	Do.	Do.	„	1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1. *	per pipe	115	Gals. Rs.	750
2. *	do.		„	900
3. *	do.		„	1,400

Champagnes.—Our Gold and Silver neck Champagnes, 1 and 2 stars, have been so well received in this presidency, and the demand so great for these special brands, that we have ordered out a parcel, overland, which may be looked for during the current month.

CHAMPAGNE

Has recently made an enormous advance in public and professional favour. Its value, we are told, as a medicine, is year after year more largely acknowledged by the Faculty. As a stimulant it acts more immediately, and more harmlessly than Brandy, and the stomach will often retain it at periods of extreme irritability, when no other wine could be endured. Besides these properties, it has other characteristics, rendering it so widely popular, that the aggregate produce now reaches upon an average 52,000,000 (fifty-two millions) gallons." "[Extract from the leading article of the 'Times' of 16th Sept., 1867."]

☞ The Wines with an asterisk (*) daily expected.

Beer.—Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout * * * * *

Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XEREZ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	20 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

45 0	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1863	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 8
23 4	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunenberg, Vintage	1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen	ditto 1863	24 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
27 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
30 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep in reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
33 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled PAYNE & Co.	18 0
22 0	PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	18 0
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	20 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	17 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	20 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	17 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	18 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	19 0
22 0	Vermouth	

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	Curaçoa	39 0
	Maraschino de Zara	39 0
	Noyeau	39 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	23 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle. (Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 58s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—30s. 42s. and 82s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 48s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 48s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £96 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

TERMS TO MESSES.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.
London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.
N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.
NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.
Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup"....at Rs. 13 per doz.
5, Borah Bazar Street. YOUNG & Co.
Sole Agents, Bombay.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY and POONA.

BASS' ALE,

JUST LANDED.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	3 12	4 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Stone & Co., Pints, per dozen	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen	4 12	5 4
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large consumers CONSIDERABLE ECONOMY is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TO SURGEONS.—The services of a well qualified English Surgeon are required for the abovementioned Railway. Gentlemen who desire to become candidates can obtain particulars of the appointment on personal application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 and 11-30 A.M., at the offices of the G. I. P. Railway, Medical Department, Byculla.

WILLIAM SOLTAN ECCLES,
Surgeon G. I. P. Railway.

27th April, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper story House, situated next door to Grant Road New Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is suitable for two or more families or for several bachelors.

Entrance road opposite Sunkersett House.

For terms and rent apply on the premises, or to Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff's, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

NOTICE to ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned being desirous of obtaining tenders for the construction and repairs of several Works in connection with Local Funds Department of the Tanna Collectorate, Notice is hereby given, that plans, specifications, forms of tender, and conditions of Contracts may be inspected, and forms of tender obtained, on application at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 26th day of April